

Message Text

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SUBJECT: VISIT OF DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR LOVELACE TO JAPAN

REF: (A) STATE 153458; (B) STATE 167253; (C) TOKYO 11890;
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1. FOLLOWING IS TEXT OF TWO INFORMAL TALKING PAPERS TO BE
DISCUSSED WITH SPACE ACTIVITIES COMMISSION JULY 17 IN
TOKYO:

2. AN INFORMAL NASA/SAC JOINT STUDY PROGRAM TO CONSIDER
POSSIBILITIES FOR FUTURE US/JAPAN COOPERATIVE PROJECTS
IN SPACE.

BEGIN TEXT: QUOTE. IN ORDER TO PROVIDE FOR A JOINT EXAMIN-
ATION OF POSSIBILITIES FOR JOINT PROJECTS OF MUTUAL INTEREST
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WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF RESPECTIVE FUTURE SPACE PLANS OF THE
UNITED STATES AND JAPAN, NASA BELIEVES IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO
ESTABLISH AN INFORMAL JOINT STUDY PROGRAM.

NASA AND SAC WOULD DESIGNATE THEIR RESPECTIVE PARTICIPANTS
IN A JOINT STUDY. THE JOINT STUDY COULD BE CONDUCTED IN

TWO SUB-GROUPS, ONE FOR SPACE SCIENCE AND THE OTHER FOR
APPLICATIONS. THE SUB-GROUPS WOULD MEET SEPARATELY OR
TOGETHER, AS MUTUALLY AGREED. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT

THE JOINT MEETINGS WILL TAKE PLACE ALTERNATIVELY IN THE U.S. AND JAPAN, TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE. NASA AND SAC WOULD, IN ADVANCE OF THE FIRST MEETING, EXCHANGE VIEWS AND MUTUALLY AGREE ON AN AGENDA FOR THE MEETING.

THE STUDY WORK PROCEED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE FOLLOWING GENERAL MILESTONES:

OCTOBER 1978 -- EACH SIDE NAME ITS PARTICIPANTS

DECEMBER 1978 -- FIRST JOINT MEETING

JULY 1979 -- CONCLUSION OF STUDIES AND SUBMISSION OF REPORTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS TO NASA AND SAC.

ANY STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS WOULD NOT BE CONSIDERED TO BE COMMITTING, AND WOULD BE SUBJECT TO CONCLUSION OF APPROPRIATE SPECIFIC COOPERATIVE PROJECT AGREEMENTS.

THE STUDY PARTICIPANT WOULD REVIEW SUCH POTENTIAL AREAS FOR COOPERATION AS NASA AND SAC MAY AGREE. IT IS ANTICIPATED THAT NASA AND SAC WOULD ESTABLISH A SUBSEQUENT LIST OF COOPERATIVE PROJECT POSSIBILITIES TO BE EXCHANGED
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BETWEEN THE AGENCIES. THE RANGE OF COOPERATIVE PROJECT POSSIBILITIES WOULD INCLUDE CONSIDERATION OF (1) POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTION OF INSTRUMENTS BY ONE SIDE FOR A SPACECRAFT OF THE OTHER, (2) FLIGHT OF REUSABLE OR MULTIPURPOSE FACILITIES ON THE U.S. SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (STS), OR (3) POSSIBLE DEVELOPMENT BY JAPAN OF SYSTEMS OR EQUIPMENT TO EXTEND THE CAPABILITY OF THE STS.

NASA AND SAC WOULD CONSIDER ANY STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS, RECOGNIZING THAT SHOULD A SPECIFIC PROJECT BE FOUND TO BE OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND BENEFIT, IT WOULD BE MUTUALLY DEFINED AND ESTABLISHED AS A COOPERATIVE PROJECT THROUGH CONCLUSION OF AN APPROPRIATE COOPERATIVE PROJECT AGREEMENT BETWEEN NASA AND THE COOPERATING JAPANESE GOVERNMENT AGENCY. EACH SIDE WOULD ASSUME RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCOMPLISHMENT OF ITS TASKS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS MAY BE DEFINED IN SUBSEQUENT COOPERATIVE PROJECT AGREEMENTS, AND THERE WOULD BE NO EXCHANGE OF FUNDS BETWEEN THEM. SHOULD EITHER SIDE WISH TO UTILIZE THE SERVICES OF THE OTHER ON A COST REIMBURS-

ABLE BASIS, SUCH ARRANGEMENTS WILL BE ESTABLISHED IN APPROPRIATE AGREEMENTS. UNQUOTE.

3. INFORMAL TALKING PAPER ON POSSIBLE FUTURE COOPERATIVE SPACE PROJECTS.

BEGIN TEXT: QUOTE. THE FOLLOWING ARE POSSIBLE AREAS OF MUTUAL INTEREST WHICH NASA BELIEVES COULD BE CONSIDERED IN THE CONTEXT OF FUTURE US/JAPAN SPACE COOPERATION:

SPACE SCIENCE

ORIGINS OF PLASMA IN THE EARTH'S NEIGHBORHOOD (OPEN) IS A PLANNED NASA FY81/FY84 PROGRAM INVOLVING FOUR SPACECRAFT TO BE LOCATED AT SELECTED POINTS IN THE SOLAR WIND, THE UNCLASSIFIED

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EQUATORIAL AND POLAR MAGNETOSPHERES AND THE MAGNETOTAIL TO INVESTIGATE SOLAR WIND/MAGNETOSPHERE COUPLING, TO IMPROVE UNDERSTANDING OF MAGNETOSPHERE MASS AND ENERGY TRANSPORT, AND TO INVESTIGATE MAGNETOSPHERE/IONOSPHERE COUPLING EFFECTS. SCIENTISTS FROM OUTSIDE OF THE U.S. MAY ALSO PARTICIPATE IN THE OPEN SCIENCE DEFINITION TEAM TO PROVIDE A LINK BETWEEN THE PLANNED OPEN PROGRAM AND ANY SIMILAR PROGRAM UNDER CONSIDERATION IN OTHER COUNTRIES. SPECIFIC COOPERATIVE POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE COORDINATION OF THE RESPECTIVE STUDIES LEADING TO POTENTIAL CONTRIBUTION OF A NON-U.S. SPACECRAFT AS ONE OF THE FOUR OPEN SATELLITES.

ATMOSPHERES, MAGNETOSPHERES AND PLASMAS IN SPACE (AMPS) IS A PLANNED NASA REUSABLE SPACELAB FACILITY WHICH WILL CONSIST OF A NUMBER OF KEY INSTRUMENTS, SUCH AS THE SEPAC ELECTRON ACCELERATOR BEING DEVELOPED BY THE INSTITUTE OF SPACE AND AERONAUTICAL SCIENCE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO FOR FLIGHT ON THE FIRST SPACELAB MISSION. IN ADDITION TO THE ANTICIPATED CONTINUED AVAILABILITY OF SEPAC FOR THE AMPS FACILITY, INTEREST IN CHEMICAL RELEASE RESEARCH AND IN THE USE OF IONOSPHERE SOUNDERS AND TRANSMITTERS COULD BE THE BASIS FOR FURTHER COLLABORATION ON DEFINITION OF THE AMPS FACILITY, INCLUDING POSSIBLE CONTRIBUTION OF OTHER INSTRUMENTS FOR THIS FACILITY.

WITH RESPECT TO PLANETARY PROGRAMS, JAPANESE SCIENTISTS' INTEREST IN REMOTE SENSING OF SURFACE CHEMISTRY SUGGEST POSSIBILITIES FOR DEFINING A NUMBER OF POTENTIAL COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES, RANGING FROM PROVISION OF A MAJOR NON-U.S. SYSTEM FOR A NASA SPACECRAFT, TO PROVISION OF AN ENTIRE NON-U.S. SPACECRAFT FOR A JOINT OR COMPLEMENTARY

PROGRAM. SPECIFIC JOINT MISSION POSSIBILITIES INCLUDE PRO- UNCLASSIFIED

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VISION OF A NUCLEUS OR TAIL PROBE FOR A HALLEY'S COMET MISSION.

LONG DURATION BALLOON FLIGHTS PROVIDE AN ADDITIONAL OPPOR-

TUNITY FOR A JOINT OR COMPLEMENTARY PROJECT FOR GAMMA RAY OR COSMIC RAY RESEARCH WITHIN THE EARTH'S ATMOSPHERE. FOR EXAMPLE, ONE POSSIBLE FORM OF COLLABORATION COULD ENTAIL LAUNCH OF LONG-DURATION BALLOONS, WITH US AND JAPANESE INSTRUMENTS, FROM JAPAN ACROSS THE PACIFIC OCEAN FOR RETRIEVAL ON THE WEST COAST OF THE UNITED STATES.

FINALLY, COOPERATIVE POSSIBILITIES ARE ANNOUNCED BY NASA ON A REGULAR BASIS THROUGH ITS ANNOUNCEMENT OF OPPORTUNITY (AO) PROCEDURE. NASA IS INTERESTED IN DEFINING ADDITIONAL STEPS THAT COULD FACILITATE AO DISTRIBUTION TO INDIVIDUAL SCIENTISTS AND APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTES IN OTHER COUNTRIES, AND IN IMPROVING UNDERSTANDING OF PROCEDURES FOR PROPOSAL PREPARATION, SUBMISSION, AND PEER GROUP REVIEW AND EVALUATION.

SPACE AND TERRESTRIAL APPLICATIONS

REMOTE SENSING: JAPAN IS PRESENTLY ESTABLISHING A GROUND STATION TO RECEIVE, PROCESS, AND DISTRIBUTE DATA FROM NASA'S LANDSAT SPACECRAFT BEGINNING IN EARLY 1979. A STANDARD LANDSAT GROUND STATION AGREEMENT IS CURRENTLY BEING NEGOTIATED BY NASA AND THE NATIONAL SPACE DEVELOPMENT AGENCY OF JAPAN (NASDA), TO BE BROUGHT INTO FORCE BY AN EXCHANGE OF DIPLOMATIC NOTES BETWEEN THE USG AND GOJ. JAPAN IS ALSO REPORTED TO BE CONSIDERING A NATIONAL EARTH OBSERVATION SPACECRAFT PROGRAM WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF ITS LONG-RANGE SPACE DEVELOPMENT POLICY. NASA WELCOMES ESTABLISHMENT OF A GROUND STATION IN JAPAN AND LOOKS FORWARD TO LEARNING MORE ABOUT JAPAN'S PLANS FOR A SPACE SEGMENT AT THE APPROPRIATE TIME.

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SATELLITE-AIDED SEARCH AND RESCUE (SAR): TEST AND DEMONSTRATION OF AN EXPERIMENTAL SATELLITE-AIDED SEARCH AND RESCUE SYSTEM FOR RELAYING EMERGENCY SIGNALS FROM DISTRESSED AIRCRAFT AND SHIPS TO GROUND STATIONS SERVING EXISTING SEARCH AND RESCUE AGENCIES IS AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF SPACE APPLICATIONS WHICH ADDRESS SHARED NEEDS. UNDER A CURRENT PLAN, NASA, IN COOPERATION WITH CANADIAN AND FRENCH AGENCIES, WOULD (1) EQUIP THREE POLAR ORBITING SATELLITES WITH REPEATERS AND ON-BOARD PROCESSOR TO OPERATE WITH

AIRCRAFT AND MARINE DISTRESS BEACON SIGNALS, (2) DEVELOP AND TEST GROUND TERMINALS AND (3) CONDUCT EXPERIMENTS ON THE LOCATION OF SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT IN DEMONSTRATION AND EVALUATION OF THIS CAPABILITY. ADDITIONAL DISCUSSIONS ARE ALSO UNDERWAY WITH THE SOVIET UNION, WHICH HAS AGREED IN PRINCIPLE TO PROVIDE ONE OR MORE OF ITS OWN SATELLITES WITH APPROPRIATE REPEATERS, ESTABLISH ITS GROUND STATIONS, AND EQUIP ITS AIR AND SURFACE CRAFT FOR SOVIET SEARCH AND

RESCUE OPERATIONS.

THE POSSIBILITY EXISTS FOR OTHER COUNTRIES TO JOIN THE SAR TEST AND DEMONSTRATION BY EQUIPPING ONE OR MORE APPROPRIATE PLANNED SPACECRAFT WITH SUITABLE REPEATERS, ESTABLISHING GROUND STATIONS, AND EQUIPPING SELECTED AIR AND SURFACE VESSELS WITH APPROPRIATE DISTRESS BEACON SIGNALS.

SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS

SCIENCE AND APPLICATIONS OPPORTUNITIES SHOULD BE CONSIDERED, AS APPROPRIATE, WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THE EXISTING OR PLANNED NEAR-TERM AVAILABILITY OF LAUNCHER SYSTEMS. NASA'S SHUTTLE-BASED SPACE TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM (STS) WILL BECOME THE PRIMARY U.S. SPACE LAUNCHER SYSTEM, REPLACING UNCLASSIFIED

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CURRENT EXPENDABLE LAUNCH VEHICLES BEGINNING IN 1980. CONSISTENT WITH THE CURRENT U.S. LAUNCH SERVICES POLICY, THE STS WILL BE AVAILABLE TO LAUNCH PAYLOADS OF OTHER COUNTRIES. NASA WELCOMES JAPAN'S PLANS FOR USE OF STS BEGINNING IN 1983 FOR CONDUCT OF MATERIALS PROCESSING, LIFE SCIENCE, AND OTHER SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY EXPERIMENTS. SHOULD THE NATURE OF SUCH PAYLOADS REQUIRE IT, IT IS ENVISIONED THAT JAPANESE PAYLOAD SPECIALISTS COULD ACCOMPANY SUCH EXPERIMENTS INTO SPACE ON BOARD THE SHUTTLE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CRITERIA AND PROCEDURES ESTABLISHED BY NASA. NASA WILL BE PLEASED TO PROVIDE ALL NECESSARY STS INTERFACE AND UTILIZATION INFORMATION TO ASSIST JAPAN'S PLANNING FOR THESE MISSIONS.

IN ADDITION, NASA IS PREPARED TO CONSIDER PROPOSALS FOR THE STUDY, DEVELOPMENT, AND PROVISION OF ENGINEERING PAYLOADS TO ENHANCE AND INCREASE THE CAPABILITY OF THE STS SYSTEM. UNQUOTE.

4. NASA REQUESTS POST PROVIDE COPY OF TEXTS TO STA FOR TRANSLATION.

5. NASA CONFIRMS DR. LOVELACE WILL BE ABLE TO MEET WITH DR. MATSUMAE AND PROF. MATSUMAE JULY 18 AT BREAKFAST 0800 AT OKURA HOTEL, AS SUGGESTED REFTTEL D. CHRISTOPHER

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